Table 1.9 Heating Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	June					Cumulative July through June				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	2010	2011	Normal to 2011	2010 to 2011	Normal[a]	2010	2011	Normal to 2011	2010 to 2011
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	66	59	82	NM	NM	6,611	6,085	6,559	-1	8
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	39	17	21	NM	NM	5,911	5,388	5,778	-2	7
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	50	26	40	NM	NM	6,497	6,159	6,549	1	6
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	49	29	42	NM	NM	6,750	6,730	6,873	2	2
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	7	0	0	NM	NM	2,853	2,987	2,930	3	-2
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	7	0	0	NM	NM	3,604	3,855	3,618	(s)	-6
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	1	0	0	NM	NM	2,287	2,650	2,212	-3	-17
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	82	53	66	NM	NM	5,209	5,256	4,962	-5	-6
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	76	60	95	NM	NM	3,228	3,227	3,355	4	4
U.S. Average[b]	**39**	**24**	**35**	**NM**	**NM**	**4,524**	**4,451**	**4,529**	(s)	**2**

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.

[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

(s)=Less than 0.5 percent and greater than -0.5 percent. NM=Not meaningful (because "Normal" is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable).

Notes: Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65° F. Cooling degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above 65° F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, a weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degree-days). If a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree days).

Web Pages: • See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary for current data. • See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual/#summary for historical data.

Sources: There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, Camp Springs, MD. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at those weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population. The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 (heating degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.